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COLLECTION LAW.——*Continued.*

AND in order to aſcertain what articles ought to be exempted from duty, as the ſea ſtores of a ſhip or veſſel,

Be it further enacted, That the maſter or perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall particularly ſpecify the ſaid articles in the report to be by him made as aforeſaid, deſignating them as the ſea ſtores of the ſaid ſhip or veſſel; and in the ſaid oath to he taken by ſuch maſter or other perſon, he ſhall declare that the articles ſo ſpecified as ſea ſtores are truly ſuch, and were bonâ fide put on board the ſaid ſhip or veſſel for the uſe of the officers, crew and paſſengers thereof, and were not brought and are not intended by way of merchandize or for ſale; whereupon the ſaid articles ſhall be free fom duty: *Provided always*, That if it ſhall appear to the collector to whom ſuch report ſhall be made, together with the naval-officer where there is one, or alone where there is none, that the quantities of the ſaid articles ſo reported as ſea ſtores are exceſſive, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid collector jointly with the ſaid naval-officer, or alone as the caſe may be, in his or their diſcretion, to eſtimate the amount of the duty on ſuch exceſs; which ſhall be forthwith paid by the ſaid maſter or perſon having the command or charge of the ſaid ſhip or veſſel to the ſaid collector, on pain of forfeiting the value of ſuch exceſs, And if any of the ſaid articles ſhall be landed for the purpoſe of being ſold, or to be otherwiſe uſed than as the ſea ſtores of the ſhip or veſſel in which they were brought, all ſuch as ſhall be ſo landed ſhall be forfeited, and the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel being privy thereto, ſhall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of the articles ſo landed.

And alſo to aſcertain what articles ought to be exempted from duty, as the cloathes, books, houſhold furniture, tools or implements of the trade or profeſſion of perſons arriving within the United States.

Be it further enacted, That due entry thereof, as of other goods, wares and merchandize, but ſeparate and diſtinct from that of any other goods, wares or merchandize imported from a foreign port or place, ſhall be made with the collector of the diſtrict in which the ſaid articles are intended to be landed by the owner thereof, his or her agent, who ſhall make oath before the ſaid collector, according to the beſt of his or her knowledge or belief, touching the perſon to whom the ſaid articles ſhall belong, and his calling or occupation, the arrival or expected arrival of the ſaid perſon within the United States, and that the ſaid articles are truly intended for the uſe of the ſaid owner ſolely, or jointly with his or her family as the caſe may be, and are not directly nor indirectly imported or intended for ſale; which oath ſhall be in writing, endorſed upon the ſaid entry, and ſubſcribed by the party making the ſame. And in caſe the ſaid party ſhall be other than the owner of the ſaid articles, he or ſhe ſhall give bond with one or more ſureties to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid collector, in a ſum equal to what would be the amount of the duties on the ſaid articles if imported ſubject to duty, with condition that in a certain time therein to be ſpecified not exceeding one year, a like oath as above directed ſhall be made by the ſaid owner, and if not made before the ſaid collector, ſhall be produced to him duly authenticated; whereupon a permit ſhall and may be granted for landing the ſaid articles. And a copy of every ſuch entry, and of the oath endorſed thereupon, ſhall be tranſmitted to the Secretary of the Treaſury for his information.

And whereas by the letter of the act, intituled, "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States," articles of the growth or manufacture of the United States exported to foreign countries and brought back to the United States, are ſubject to duty on their importation into the ſaid States. And whereas it was not the intention of Congreſs that they ſhould be ſo ſubject to duty.

Be it therefore further enacted, That in every caſe in which a duty may have been heretofore paid on goods, wares or merchandizes of the growth or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country and brought back to the ſaid ſtates, the amount thereof ſhall be repaid to the perſon or perſons by whom the ſame ſhall have been paid, or to his, her or their repreſentatives, and that in every caſe in which ſuch duty may have accrued, but may not have been paid the ſame be remitted, and that no ſuch duty ſhall hereafter be demanded, provided that the regulations herein after preſcribed for aſcertaining the identity of ſuch goods, wares or merchandize be obſerved and complied with, and that as well in reſpect to thoſe heretofore imported, as far as may be practicable, as to thoſe hereafter to be imported.

And alſo to aſcertain the identity of articles of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, which having been exported to any foreign port or place, ſhall be brought back to the ſaid States:

Be it further enacted, That report and entry thereof ſhall be made as in other caſes of goods, wares and merchandize, imported from a foreign port or place, and proof by oath of the perſon or perſons having knowledge of the facts, ſhall be made to the ſatisfaction of the collector of the diſtrict, with whom ſuch entry ſhall be jointly with the naval-officer, if there be a naval-officer, or alone if there be no naval-officer, that the ſaid articles had been exported from the United States, as of their growth, product or manufacture, and of the time when, by whom, in what ſhip or veſſel, and for what port or place they were ſo exported; and if the ſaid collector ſhall be other than the collector of the diſtrict from which the ſaid articles ſhall have been exported, a certificate of the latter ſhall be produced to the former, teſtifying the exportation thereof in conformity to the proof aforeſaid; whereupon a permit ſhall and may be granted for landing the ſame: *Provided*, that if the ſaid certificate cannot be immediately produced, and if the proof otherwiſe required ſhall be made, and it bond ſhall be given, with one or more ſureties, to the ſatisfaction of the collector of the diſtrict within which the ſaid articles are intended to be landed, in a ſum equal to what the duties would be on the ſaid articles if they were not of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States; with condition that the ſaid certificate ſhall be produced within the term of four months, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid collector to grant a permit for the landing of the ſaid articles, in like manner as if the ſaid certificate had been produced.

And be it further enacted. That the oaths to be taken upon making of any of the reports or entries aforeſaid, whether by the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel, or the owner or conſignee of any goods, wares or merchandize, his or her factor or agent, ſhall be adminiſtered by the collector or officer to whom report or entry ſhall be made, and where there ſhall be a naval-officer, in the preſence of ſuch naval-officer, who ſhall attend for that purpoſe, and ſhall be reduced to writing, and ſhall be ſubſcribed by the perſon adminiſtering the ſame, and by the ſaid naval-officer, if any ſhall be preſent: And the ſaid collector, jointly with the ſaid naval-officer, where there is a naval-officer, or alone where there is none, ſhall according to the beſt of his or their judgment or information, make a groſs eſtimate of the amount of the duties on the goods, wares or merchandize to which the entry of any owner or conſignee, his or her factor or agent ſhall relate, which eſtimate ſhall be endorſed upon ſuch entry, and ſigned by the officer or officers making the ſame. And the amount of the ſaid duties according to the ſaid eſtimate, having been firſt paid or ſecured, purſuant to the proviſions of this act, the ſaid collector ſhall grant a permit to land the goods, wares, or merchandize, whereof ſuch entry ſhall have been made, and then and not otherwiſe, it ſhall be lawful to land the ſaid goods.

And be it further enacted, That no goods, wares or merchandize brought in any ſhip or veſſel from any foreign port or place, ſhall be unladen or delivered from ſuch ſhip or veſſel, within the United States, but in open day, that is to ſay, between the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, except by ſpecial licence from the chief officer of the port for that purpoſe, nor at any time without a permit from the collector for ſuch unlading or delivery; and if any goods, wares, or merchandize ſhall be unladen or delivered from any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, contrary to the directions aforeſaid, or any of them, the maſter or perſon having the command or charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and every other perſon who ſhall knowingly be concerned or aiding therein, or in removing, ſtoring, or otherwiſe ſecuring the ſaid goods, wares or merchandize, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of four hundred dollars for each offence; and ſhall be diſabled from holding any office of truſt or profit under the United States, for a term not exceeding ſeven years; and it ſhall be the duty of the collector of the diſtrict, to advertiſe the names of all ſuch perſons in a newſpaper, printed in the ſtate in which he reſides, within twenty days after each reſpective conviction. And all goods, wares or merchandize, ſo unladen or delivered, ſhall become forfeited, and may be ſeized by any of the officers of the cuſtoms; and where the value thereof, according to the higheſt market price of the ſame, ſhall amount to four hundred dollars, the veſſel, tackle, apparel and furniture, ſhall be ſubject to like ſeizure and forfeiture.

And be it further enacted, That no goods, wares or merchandize brought in any ſhip or veſſel from any foreign port or place, requiring to be weighed or guaged in order to aſcertain the duties thereupon, ſhall be removed from any wharf or place upon which the ſame may be landed, or put, before the ſame ſhall have been weighed or guaged, by or under the direction of a proper officer for that purpoſe; and if any ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, ſhall be removed from ſuch wharf or place, unleſs with conſent of the proper officer, before the ſame ſhall have been ſo weighed or guaged, the ſame ſhall be forfeited, and may be ſeized by any officer of the cuſtoms.

And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares or merchandize of which entry ſhall have been made, without ſpecification of particulars, ſhall be conveyed to ſome ware-houſe or ſtore-houſe, to be deſignated by the collector in the parcels or packages containing the ſame, under the care of ſome proper officer, until the particulars thereof ſhall be examined and aſcertained; agreeably to which the duties thereupon ſhall be finally adjuſted and ſatisfied. And in every caſe, if the amount of the duties eſtimated, or ſecured to be paid, ſhall exceed or fall ſhort of the true amount of the duties on the goods, wares or merchandize imported, as the ſame ſhall be finally aſcertained, the difference ſhall be made good or allowed where there ſhall be an exceſs by return of the money, if paid, or credit on the bond which ſhall have been given for the ſame, if not paid; and where ſhall be a deficiency, by payment of ſuch deficiency to the ſaid collector.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the collector of any diſtrict at which any ſhip or veſſel may arrive, and for the ſurveyor of any port where any ſuch ſhip or veſſel may be, to put and keep on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, while remaining within ſuch diſtrict, or in going from one diſtrict to another, one or more inſpectors to examine the cargo or contents of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and to ſuperintend the delivery thereof, or of ſo much thereof as ſhall be delivered within the United States; and to perform ſuch other duties according to law, as they ſhall be directed by the ſaid collector or ſurveyor to perform for the better ſecuring the collection of the duties: *Provided*, That collectors only ſhall have power to put on board ſhips or veſſels, inſpectors to go from one diſtrict to another. And the ſaid inſpector or inſpectors ſhall make known to the perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel the duties he or they is or are ſo to perform; and ſhall ſuffer no goods, wares or merchandize to be landed or unladen from ſuch ſhip or veſſel without a proper permit for that purpoſe, and ſhall enter in a book to be by him or each of them kept, the name or names of the perſon or perſons in whoſe behalf ſuch permit was granted; together with the particulars therein ſpecified, and the marks, numbers, kinds and deſcriptions of the reſpective packages which ſhall be unladed purſuant thereto. And the wages or compenſation of ſuch inſpector or inſpectors in going from one diſtrict to another, ſhall be defrayed by the maſter or perſon having the charge of the veſſel in which they reſpectively go.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for all collectors, naval-officers, ſurveyors, inſpectors, and the officers of the revenue cutters herein after mentioned, to go on board of ſhips or veſſels in any part of the United States, or within four leagues of the coaſt thereof, if bound to the United States, whether in or out of their reſpective diſtricts, for the purpoſes of demanding the manifeſts aforeſaid, and of examining and ſearching the ſaid ſhips or veſſels: and the ſaid officers reſpectively ſhall have free acceſs to the cabin, and every other part of a ſhip or veſſel: And if any box, trunk, cheſt, caſk, or other package, ſhall be found in the cabin, ſteerage, or forecaſtle of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or in any other place ſeparate from the reſidue of the cargo, it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid officer to take a particular account of every ſuch box, trunk, caſk or package, and the marks, if any there be, and a deſcription thereof; and if he ſhall judge proper to put a ſeal or ſeals on every ſuch box, cheſt, trunk, caſk or package; and ſuch account and deſcription ſhall be by him forwarded to the collector of the diſtrict to which ſuch ſhip or veſſel is bound: And if upon her arrival at the port of her entry, the boxes, trunks, cheſts, caſks, or packages ſo deſcribed, or any of them, ſhall be miſſing, or if the ſeals put thereon be broken, the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch box, trunk, cheſt, caſk or package ſo miſſing, or of which the ſeals ſhall be broken, two hundred dollars: And it ſhall alſo be lawful for the inſpectors who may be put on board of any ſhip or veſſel, to ſecure after ſunſet in each evening, the hatches and other communications with the hold of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, with locks or other proper faſtenings, which faſtenings ſhall not be opened, broken or removed, until the morning following, or after the riſing of the ſun, and in preſence of the inſpector or inſpectors by whom the ſame ſhall have been affixed, except by ſpecial licence from the chief officer of the port. And if the ſaid locks or other faſtenings, or any of them, ſhall be broken or removed during the night, or before the ſaid riſing of the ſun, or without the preſence of the ſaid inſpector or inſpectors, the maſter or perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of two hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That when the delivery of goods, wares or merchandize from on board of any ſuch ſhips or veſſel at any port ſhall have been completed, the accounts or entries which ſhall have been kept or made thereof by the officer or officers who ſhall have been charged with ſuperintending the ſaid deliveries, ſhall be reported to the collector of the diſtrict, who, together with the naval-officer, where there is one, or alone where there is none, ſhall compare the ſaid accounts and entries with the entry or entries which ſhall have been made by the owner or owners, conſignee or conſignees, his, her or their factor or agent. And if any difference ſhall appear, the ſame ſhall be noted by endorſement on ſuch entry or entries, ſpecifying the particulars thereof; and if no difference ſhall appear, it ſhall be noted by like endorſement, that the deliveries have correſponded with the entry; which endorſement or memorandum ſhall in each caſe be ſubſcribed by the officer or officers by whom ſuch compariſon ſhall have been made, and by the officer or officers under whoſe inſpection the ſaid deliveries ſhall have been executed.

And be it further enacted, That if at the expiration of fifteen working days after the time within which the report of the maſter or perſon having the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel, is required to be made to the collector of a diſtrict as aforeſaid, there ſhall be found on board any goods, wares or merchandize, other than ſhall have been reported for ſome other diſtrict or a foreign port or place, the ſaid inſpector or inſpectors ſhall take poſſeſſion thereof, and deliver the ſame to the order of the collector of the diſtrict, taking his receipt therefor, and giving a certificate thereof to the maſter or perſon having ſuch charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, deſcribing the packages and their marks and numbers. And the ſaid goods ſhall be kept with due and reaſonable care at the charge and riſk of the owner or owners for a term of nine months; and if within that time no claim be made for the ſame, the ſaid collector ſhall procure an appraiſement thereof by two or more reputable merchants to be certified under their hands and to remain with him, and ſhall afterwards cauſe the ſaid goods to be ſold at public auction; and retaining the duties and charges thereon, ſhall pay the overplus if any there be, into the treaſury of the United States, there to remain for the uſe of the owner or owners, who ſhall upon due proof of his, her or their property, be entitled to receive the ſame; and the receipt or certificate of the collector ſhall exonerate the maſter or commander from all claim of the owner. *Provided*, That where any entry ſhall have been duly made of ſuch goods, the ſame ſhall not be appraiſed; and that where ſuch goods are of a periſhable nature, they ſhall be ſold forthwith. *Provided further*, That the ſaid limitation of fifteen days ſhall not extend to ſhips or veſſels laden with ſalt or coal; but if the ſaid maſter or owner of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel requires longer time to diſcharge her cargo, the wages or compenſation of the inſpector for every day's attendance exceeding the ſaid fifteeen days, ſhall be paid by the ſaid maſter or owner. And if by reaſon of the delivery of a cargo in different diſtricts, more than the ſaid term of fifteen working days ſhall in the whole be ſpent therein, the wages or compenſation of the inſpector or inſpectors who may be employed on board of any ſhip or veſſel, in reſpect to which the ſaid term may be ſo exceeded, ſhall for every day of ſuch exceſs be paid by the ſaid maſter or owner.

And be it further enacted, That if any package whatever, which ſhall have been reported as aforeſaid, ſhall be wanting and not found on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or if the goods on board the ſaid ſhip or veſſel ſhall otherwiſe not agree with the report of the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel; in every ſuch caſe he ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred dollars: *Provided nevertheleſs*, That if it ſhall be made to appear to the ſatisfaction of the collector, naval officer and ſurveyor, or the major part of them, where thoſe officers are eſtabliſhed at any port, or to the ſatisfaction of the collector alone where either of the ſaid other officers is not eſtabliſhed, or in caſe of trial for the ſaid penalty, to the ſatisfaction of the court, that no part of the cargo of ſuch ſhip or veſſel has been unſhipped ſince it was taken on board, except as ſhall have been ſpecified in the ſaid report, or that the ſaid diſagreement is by accident or miſtake; in ſuch caſe the penalty aforeſaid ſhall not be inflicted.

And be it further enacted, That the following allowances ſhall be made for the drafts and tare of the articles ſubject to duty by weight, that is to ſay: For draught on any quantity of one hundred weight, or one hundred and twelve pounds, and under, one pound; on any quantity above one, and not exceeding two hundred weight, two pounds; on any quantity above two, and not exceeding three hundred weight, three pounds; on any quantity above three, and not exceeding ten hundred weight, four pounds; on any qnantity above ten, and not exceeding eighteen hundred weight, ſeven pounds; on any quantity above eighteen hundred weight, nine pounds: For tare, on every whole cheſt of bohea tea, ſeventy pounds; on every half cheſt, thirty-ſix pounds; on every quarter cheſt, twenty pounds; on every cheſt of hyſon or other green tea, the groſs weight of which ſhall be ſeventy pounds or upwards, twenty pounds; on every box of other tea, not leſs than fifty or more than ſeventy pounds groſs, eighteen pounds; on all other boxes of tea, according to the invoice thereof; on coffee in bags, two per cent. in bales, three per cent. in caſks, twelve per cent.; on pepper in bales, five per cent. in caſks, twelve per cent.; on ſugars, other than loaf ſugar, in caſks, twelve per cent. in boxes, fifteen per cent.; on all other goods, according to the invoice thereof. *Provided always*, That where the original invoices of any of the ſaid articles are produced, and the tare or tares appear therein, it ſhall be lawful, with the conſent of the importer or importers, conſignee or conſignees, to eſtimate the ſaid tare or tares according to ſuch invoice.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be an allowance for leakage of two per cent. on the quantity which ſhall appear by the guage to be contained in any caſk of liquors ſubject to duty by the gallon.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The following incident lately occurred in one of the eaſtern States.

A French Gentleman, totally unacquainted with our language, being introduced to a circle of young ladies and gentlemen in a country town, after the uſual compliments had paſſed, he ſeated himſelf beſide a beautiful young lady; and, being deprived of the ſatisfaction of converſing with her, his countenance however, expreſſed the ſentiments of his heart, he ſeizing her by the hand, ſhe requeſted him *to be eaſy*; which he miſtook for the French word, *baiſez* (kiſs me) began kiſſing her, to the great mirth of the whole company. The conſequence however was, that the ladies came to a unanimous determination never to ſay, "*be eaſy*," to a Frenchman.

THE TABLET.

No. CXLIV.

"It is fancy, not the reaſon of things, that makes life ſo uneaſy to us as we find it."

I CAN think of no rule that will determine, whether the evil or the good we anticipate, be moſt likely to turn out differently from what we expected. The imagination is equally apt to exaggerate in both caſes. Exceſs of fear and anxiety is not leſs common, or leſs fooliſh, than the contrary extremes of hope and complacency. We are ſo much controled by fancy, and whirled about by paſſion, that it is difficult to acquire an habit, of viewing things according to their real character, or of regulating our hopes and fears by any rational ſtandard. Though I am not of the opinion, that diſappointed hopes are a ſource of ſo much pain, as to balance the pleaſure reſulting from the indulgence of ſuch hopes, I nevertheleſs think that barely to eſcape the evils we have dreaded is no compenſation for having cheriſhed needleſs, and anxious fears. We are, as has been before obſerved, alike liable to meet with diſappointment when we are ſwayed by fancy, either as to objects of good or evil. The impulſes of hope are ſo lively and conſtant, that though they are frequently fallacious, they ſtill return with freſh vigour and delight. So that upon the whole, we may reckon hope as a precious ſource of felicity. Nor do I conceive it very detrimental to happineſs, to give wing to the imagination in looking for the enjoyment of objects which we may never attain. The only reſtriction in this caſe, is that we do not ſuffer ourſelves to be ſo much elevated with alluring proſpects, as to neglect ordinary duties, and to deſpiſe ordinary occurrences. A ſacred regard to ſupport a clear conſcience, and a fair character, will reſtrain the pernicious effects of hope, and make it the ſource of much delight, intermingled with little inconvenience.

But it is far otherwiſe with reſpect to fear. This paſſion, though implanted as a natural guard or forewarner againſt the various hurtful incidents to which we are expoſed, becomes a monſtrous enemy to happineſs, when we ſurrender it to fancy. If there be any caſe, in which reaſon ſhould eminently aſſume a ſway over the paſſions, it is in moderating the exceſſes of a fearful, anxious diſpoſition. Ill health, loſs of friends, and a thouſand other misfortunes are apt to give a gloomy caſt to the mind, and force it into an habit of cheriſhing imaginary evils. By this means, a fixed melancholy enſues, and a diſreliſh for the innocent enjoyments of life. We are thus deprived of thoſe gratifications which providence puts in our way, and become the ſlaves of a ſervile paſſion. In this view of the ſubject, we can perceive the neceſſity of examining the reaſon of things, when fancy ſuggeſts any circumſtance that excites fearful apprehenſions. It is true, that it may be deſirable, to have a right view of objects, when hope is ſtimulating us to action, but an error in this caſe is far leſs pernicious than an exceſſive and unreaſonable degree of fear. For as evil is as uncertain as good, it is more eligible to hope too much of the one, than to fear too much of the other.

NEW-YORK, September 22.

By Captain Service, who arrived on Sunday from St. Peterſburgh, we learn, that a ſevere engagement between the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets took place off Wyburg the latter end of June—That the former had taken and ſunk five ſail of the line and two frigates of the latter—The King of Sweden it is ſaid had a narrow eſcape from being taken—Captain Service mentions that there was a rumour of this intelligence at Cronſtandt before his departure, but when he touched at Copenhagen he obtained the above particulars of the event.

On Saturday laſt arrived here the ſhip Union, Capt. Whitlock, in 53 days from Liverpool, which place he left the 26th of July; nothing deciſive relative to peace or war had at that time taken place, but every thing was in the greateſt preparation. Some days before Capt. Whitlock ſailed an Envoy had been ſent off from the court of Great Britain to Madrid, with poſitive orders to return with an explicit anſwer from the Spaniſh miniſter, whether his court would accede to the demands of Great Britain or not, and that any further equivocation would be deemed a declaration of war. Upwards of twelve hundred ſeamen had been impreſſed at Liverpool about the middle of July. Amongſt theſe were a number of Americans, who were, however, releaſed upon their captains producing the proper teſtimonials of their citizenſhip.

We hear from Rhode-Iſland, that a valuable addition of curioſities has been made to the Muſeum of the college at Providence, by Capt. Joſeph Ingraham, of Boſton, which he had collected at Nootka Sound, and at the Sandwich iſlands. The corporation of the town have voted him their ſincere thanks, and ordered their ſecretary to addreſs him on the ſubject as ſoon as poſſible. *Daily Advertiſer.*

PICTURE OF NEW-YORK—AUGUST 1790.

THE obſervation is not new,
But ſtill tho ancient, not leſs true,
That where men cluſter thick together,
(Like cackling geeſe in ſtormy weather)
Amidſt the din of news and noiſe,
Some wond'rous theme each tongue employs;
Some one great ſubject thro the town,
Runs all inferior topics down.
As for example look at London,
Great Britain's heir by debt is undone;
Then poor Mad Peg, with carving knife,
Aims at great George's—*coat*—or *life*—
A Pig,* or Cat†, as is the faſhion,
Gains the attention of the nation;
Some *boxing-match*, to which the Prince
Flies, his great courage to evince;
Where ſome *great Cobler* maims a *Weaver*,
Or *Butcher* fights a fam'd *Coal-heaver*;
Where bones are broke, and joints are put out,
Where bruiſes kill, and eyes are cut out;
Such glorious themes fill Engliſh papers,
Cure Engliſh ladies of the vapours;
Nay, of ſuch conſequence are grown,
That faith they nearly fill *our own*;
Mendoza's battles, or ſad work
'Bout *duel* tought by Duke of York,
Of how his Highneſs' curl was hit,
Or when George wore his Epaulet,
Convey inſtructions to *our* youth,
And teach them ſentiment and truth:
——Thus in all places ſome ſmall matter,
Is found for univerſal chatter—
Aſſumption, Reſidence, M'Gillivray,
Treaties, trainings of Artillery,
Coweta's, Cuſſitahs, and Choctaws,
Tuſkabatchees, and other Crackjaws.

When Congreſs wiſh'd to go away,
Thus ſaid our cits—or ſeem'd to ſay,
"Ungrateful men, and will ye go,
"And can ye—dare ye—leave us ſo?
"After we've turn'd Old City Hall,
"Into fam'd Manſion Federal;
"After diſmiſſing all our *pavers*,‡
"Worne ſmooth by trampling ſweepsand ſhavers;
"Thoſe venerably ancient ſtones,
"That bore our great foreſathers' bones;
"That made the ploughman, when at work,
"Remember, he had ſeen New-York,
"And limping, tell his neighbour Clods,
"That city ſtreets a'n't pav'd with ſods.
"After new mod'ling all our matters,
"And treating ye, as if our betters;
"And ſee! The lofty fort is down,
"The *harmleſs* guardian of our town;
"All open to the bay and ſeas,
"T'invite—for you—the ſummer breeze;
"And ſee yon tow'ring pile ariſe,
"A Babel!—threatening the ſkies;
"Riſing—on! moſt unapt alluſion,
"I *do not* mean to our confuſion:
"And can ye ſo ungrateful be,
"From ſuch kind patriots e'er to flee?
"Where will the ſoft, ſweet, ſouthern manners,
"So ſoon allure to pleaſure's banners?
"So ſoon convince the artleſs maid,
"That love at beſt is but a trade;
"Beauty, a ſaleable commodity,
"Marriage, a ſtate old faſhion'd oddity;
"For which free joys may be exchang'd,
"In caſe affairs ſhould be *derang'd*;
"But otherwiſe a girl of *merit*,
"Should manage matters with more *ſpirit*;
"Taſte uncontroul'd the joys of love,
"For ever?—that is—till ye move.
"Oh think, and think, and think again,
"Our thick, deep, complicated pain;
"How much we wiſh, and wiſh, to keep ye,
"Altho long ſpeeches make us ſleepy;
"Remember all our anxious toil,
"The Philadelphians arts to foil;
"That we to keep ye—glad and willing,
"Gave ſix pence, hoping for a ſhilling.

Thus rav'd the wiſe ones of our city,
Some *ſwore* t'was ſhame; ſome *ſaid* t'was pity;
When ſuddenly this topic dies,
And all the rage is *blank and prize!*
No longer bluſter, bounce and zounds,
But ev'ry thought—*three thouſand pounds:*
From National Aſſembly prancing,
They ſeek th' Aſſembly Room for dancing: §
No longer loiter, nod and ſlumber,
But watch the wheel, and catch the number;
No longer, peeping thro the grates,
See Senators deſert their ſeats,
And walking forth as if for air,
Strait to the anti-room repair, ‖
View TRUMBULL'S forms ſublimely blaze,
And *feel* the paint—with wondering gaze.
Juſtly admire the glowing work,
A laſting honor to New-York;
An honor to our corporation,
A future honor to our nation.
Bleſt Lottery! Bleſt thirſt of gain!
That makes us loſe all ſenſe of pain:
While our grave citizens were watching,
And every rumour's rumour catching,
Of who is blank, and who is prize,
Mine is four pounds young Noddy cries—
I'll not put up with it, not I,
But oft to Rooſevelts' and buy—
Four pounds! Why tis'n't worth a thank—
D——n it, I'd rather have a blank.

While thus all ranks were deep engag'd,
And various war with fortune wag'd;
Congreſs perceiv'd the lucky minute,
Slipt off—left us—*to bear and grin it.*
"Slipt off! but pray what did they do,
"By way of recompence to you?
"You! who in pure good natur'd pity,
"Granted them houſe-room in your city;
"And gave them beef, and fiſh, and mutton,
"And genteel Congreſs coats to put on;
"Their horſes, cows, and goats, found hay for,
"And ev'ry thing—that they could PAY for?"
What did they do? Why Sir, I'll tell,
They gave what we deſerv'd full well—
They met in form—good Heaven guard us,
Reſolv'd *nem. con.* they *would* reward us;
Voted for great Potowmac's banks,
And gave *us*—"What?"—They gave us—THANKS.

* *The learned Pig.*——† *Lunardi's Cat.*——‡ *Stones for paving.*
§ *The Lottery it is well known was drawn in the Dancing Aſſembly Room.*——‖ *The Room adjoining the Senate Chamber, where Mr. Trumbull paints his truly hiſtorical portraits of The Preſident, and Governor Clinton.*

New-York, Sept. 17, 1790.

REMARKS ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

DR. FRANKLIN remarks, that in modern times, *notice* and *advocate* are become verbs; a man *advocated* a certain meaſure; I *noticed* his arguments. It is doubtleſs true that the uſe of theſe words as *verbs* is *modern*; but I queſtion the propriety of diſcarding this uſe of them. In this I ſhould differ even from ſo reſpectable an authority as Dr. Franklin; altho I entirely concur with him that *progreſs* uſed as a verb, is both "abominable and aukward." Let us carefully attend to the *idioms* of our language, as well as to the *harmony* of its conſtruction.

It is obſervable that multitudes of our verbs, perhaps one half of them that may be properly called Engliſh, are mere nouns, uſed in the form of verbs. This is the caſe with *love, fear, hope, form, faſhion, pen, intereſt, promiſe*, &c. which by the prefix *to*, or the affixing the terminations of verbs, become real verbs; as *to love, he loveth*, &c. It is evident to any perſon who looks into old *Engliſh* authors, or examines the true ſtructure of our language, that this was the original method of forming our verbs; it may therefore be conſidered as the genius of our language. Whenever therefore modern nouns or new words begin to be uſed as verbs, we have only to conſider whether by aſſuming a new form, or taking the perſonal terminations of verbs, they do not become harſh, unharmonious, or of difficult accent in pronunciation. If they do not, I ſee no rational objection to their uſe as verbs. The words *notice* and *advocate* are not liable to this objection. They are, in moſt variations, of eaſy pronunciation; and as they abridge the number of words neceſſary to convey certain ideas, I ſhould, with deference to abler judges, ſuppoſe the uſe of them as verbs, proper and admiſſible. The ſame cannot be ſaid of *progreſs*; for to make it a verb it would be neceſſary to change the accent to the laſt ſyllable, and even then it would be a harſh and aukward word. The ſame objection lies againſt the uſe of *difficulted*, a word that cannot be pronounced, without violence to the organs.

The Doctor's remark on the uſe of *oppoſed* is very juſt. For a man to ſay "he is *oppoſed to* a meaſure" is neither Engliſh nor ſenſe. He may *oppoſe* a meaſure and *be oppoſed by* another man; but not *oppoſed to a* meaſure; for this laſt paſſive ſenſe, ſuppoſes an agent which *oppoſes him* to the meaſure; whereas *the act* of oppoſition, is limited to the perſon, which neuter ſenſe ſhould not be expreſſed in the paſſive form.

I am not a little ſurpriſed at the revival of the word *ſtricken*, after being diſuſed for centuries. It may be fairly ſaid that the word does not belong to modern Engliſh. The participle of ſtrike is *ſtruck*; the word *ſtricken* being uſed in one phraſe only in the vulgar tranſlation of the bible, "ſtricken in years," and this *phraſe*, as well as the word, *ſtricken*, is wholly obſolete. I ſhould as ſoon have expected to ſee the words *wot* and *trowed* revived in our national legiſlature, as *ſtricken*. For the honor of American Belles Lettres, I hope the word may be permitted to reſt in oblivion. If Lowth's authority ſhould be produced againſt me, I would juſt obſerve, that he gives *ſtricken* as an old participle of *ſtrike*, and ſo he does *ſtrucken*; but where are the words uſed?—Words are like leaves of trees, always changing, as Horace remarks; *but when a word has ceaſed to be uſed by a nation, it no longer belongs to the language of that nation*; and the compiler of a Grammar has no right to ſay it does. This is but one of a great number of egregious errors, which we find in Lowth's Introduction, a work which has done ſome good and ſome hurt. Even on Lowth's authority we may as well uſe *ſtrucken* as *ſtricken*, but neither of them belongs to the preſent Engliſh language. N. W.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

REMARKS ON THE ENGLISH WRITERS.

MR. FENNO,

I WAS much pleaſed with the "remarks on the Engliſh Language," and hope they will be duly attended to; I am determined to profit by them, being conſcious of their being applicable to myſelf. The New-England people are not the only perſons who might be deſervedly laughed at for ſuch blunders—for their ſouthern brethren are not wholly free from them. That attachment to ancient cuſtoms ſhould take ſtrong hold of the illiterate, and thereby prevent the adoption of improvements in literature, or uſeful arts, tho it muſt pain every benevolent mind, yet it is not ſurpriſing. But when we behold thoſe on whom the rays of ſcience have fallen, whoſe underſtandings are expanded by cultivation, and who conſequently ought to be guided by views of public utility—I ſay, when we behold ſuch perſons acting a ſimilar part, it not only gives pain, but muſt chagrin every philanthropiſt. Theſe reflections have repeatedly occured to me, when I beheld Engliſh writers larding their labors with ſcraps from other languages, by way of embelliſhment—I think this practice, (ſo juſtly branded with the epithet of pedantry) calls equally loud for redreſs, with the blunders commited by common people in ſpeaking—and is as

far from being proper as "n'er a one;" by which (tho I mean not to juſtify it) the main purpoſe of language is anſwered—but the faults of which the learned are guilty, marks not, and therefore cannot convey ideas to the majority of readers. Sometimes a few Latin or French words are inſerted in a ſentence, and the connection is ſuch that the generality of readers would be equally edified, if the ſpace was filled with Egyptian hieroglyphics. I am convinced there are many beautiful ſentiments, and uſeful precepts in the ancient writers, and among moderns, not of our own language, that would be difficult to tranſlate in ſuch manner as to equal the original in ſimplicity and preciſion; I would however ſuggeſt the propriety of inſerting the meaning in the body of the diſcourſe—tho I ſhould have no objection to have the original given by way of notes, for the exquiſite entertainment of linguiſts. ARISTIDES.

PARIS, June 10.

THE King will viſit Paris only on Sunday's the reſt of the week he will ſojourn at St. Cloud or hunt at Rambouillet.

Our graver citizens do not approve of theſe movements. To reſide at St. Cloud was a ſtep too far, in their opinions, but to haunt at Rambouillet is terrifying.

But do you not obſerve, the more temperate Patriots aſk them, do you not obſerve with what warmth and zeal his Majeſty eſpouſes the new conſtitution?

Yes, they reply; and we alſo recollect the favourite maxim of Lewis XIVth. he who knows not how to diſſemble is not fit to reign.

A deputation of twenty four members waited on the King to thank him for his late proclamation, and to "expreſs" their "unutterable" joy, tranſports, and affection at his Majeſty's goodneſs "in thus inviting" the French to liberty and happineſs."

LONDON, July 1.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, April 20.

"Dr. Franklin lived and died an ornament to the Philoſophic and literary world; the preſs has already produced ſome anecdotes (hitherto unpubliſhed) of this veteran and reverend ſage; it is ſaid his ſtore of MS papers, memorandums, and correſpondatory letters will afford a vaſt ſcope for literary publication upon Philoſophy, Mathematics, legiſlative and circuitous Politicks, prior to, and during the late war. His correſpondence ſeems to have been with men of the firſt rate abilities and genius, and not confined to any part of the globe. He found means to get communications of the firſt authority even from Aſia as well as Africa, and the principal places in Spaniſh and Portugueſe America. It is ſaid his valuable collection is not a little added to by a ſeries of letters written to him when at Paris, between the years 1775 and 1783, in a ſtile ſimilar to that of the Jewiſh Spy, by a Mr. D———s, (who was employed in England during that time as agent for America, and is ſince gone to India) and are fraught with much political as well as commercial knowledge, deſcribing in a particular manner the manufactures, and giving characters and anecdotes of the leading men of Great-Britain, &c."

On Saturday arrived here Mr. Hallett and Mr. Hayward, two of the officers of the Bounty armed ſhip, under the command of Lieut. Bligh, who were put on board an open boat in the midſt of the Pacific ocean by a mutinous crew, and left to the mercy of the ſeas. They relate that moſt of the hands in the boat that ſurvived to reach Batavia, were ſo exhauſted that it was feared nature would never be recruited in them. Four of the unfortunate ſufferers are dead, and all the reſt left in a very languiſhing ſtate, and unable to take their paſſage to Europe, except two ſeamen who returned with the above gentlemen from Batavia, in a Dutch ſhip. Theſe ſurvivors mention with aſtoniſhment their preſervation after the ſhip quitted them; left alone in the midſt of a raging ocean, in a ſmall open boat that was every moment liable to be filled with water and go down under them. Their only chance (being then in a ſtrong eaſtern trade wind) was to ſteer W. N. W. directly before the ſea and wind, as they would inſtantly have foundered had they attempted any other courſe. Having conſiderably upwards of 4000 miles before them till they could expect to fall in with any known land in the Eaſt Indies, deſpair (they ſay) would have taken full poſſeſſion of their minds had it not been for the hope of falling in with ſome of the unknown iſlands of the Weſtern ocean. They were not diſappointed in this expectation, having at different times diſcovered ſeveral ſmall iſlands in that immenſe expanſe of water, but all of them inacceſſible, owing to the natural rockineſs of the ſhores, and the prodigious ſurf that broke upon them in every direction; ſo that this proſpect only added to their miſery, in preſenting them with the ſight of herbage and cocoa nut trees in abundance, the fruit of which they could not enjoy; at a time too when they were almoſt periſhing for want of the leaſt drop of moiſture, excepting that which the ocean, their own urine, or a tranſient ſhower ſupplied to them. Upon one of theſe iſlands they diſcovered ſavages, who came down upon the rocks and ſeemed to commiſerate their condition as they paſſed by; but from the appearance of the iſland, which was very ſmall and rugged, and, as far as they could ſee, ſurrounded with broken reefs, theſe Indians had no kind of embarkation, and probably till that day had no idea that there were any human beings in the univerſe except themſelves.

JULY 17.

Peace alone can ſecure and maintain to the French nation that freedom of conſtitution they have ſo long and ardently ſought after; war would divert the attention of the people, give a large ſyſtem of patronage in the hands of the King and his miniſters, and perhaps finally overturn that beautiful edifice of liberty which the Aſſembly has almoſt completed. Hoſtilities would alſo bring about the evil which has been ſo long apprehended, nor could the entire poſſeſſion of the Church property prevent the much dreaded calamities.

PORTSMOUTH *(England)* July 11.

The exertions in the dock-yard are beyond all belief great, and never before equalled; and it is a happy circumſtance for this country, that our naval arſenals contain at this moment ſtores of every deſcription in ſufficient quantity for ſeven year's war; without requiring the aſſiſtance of a ſingle rope yarn. Yeſterday no leſs than fifty fine ſeamen came in a body from London, at their own expence, to enter on board the ſhips of war. The poor devils begin to think it as well to enter voluntarily as not, it being next to impoſſible for them to purſue their profeſſion in merchantmen and avoid the preſs-gangs and armed tenders, who are continually in queſt of them, and ready to ſnap them up the moment they come upon ſoundings."

LITCHFIELD *(Connecticut)* Auguſt 30.

Laſt week, before the Superior Court, now ſitting in this town, Nathaniel Walker, Thomas Johnſon and Eliphalet Worthington, were convicted of burglary in breaking the dwelling houſe of Obadiah Wheeler of Southbury, in the night ſeaſon, with their faces blacked, abuſing the ſaid Wheeler, by knocking him down with large clubs; but no property was taken. Their ſentence is, to be confined to Newgate for life, and there to be kept to hard labor. We are informed that Newgate priſon will be ſpeedily ready for their reception.

NEW-LONDON, September 10.

We hear, that on Tueſday and Wedneſday of laſt week there was a collection of ſeveral hundred people on Preſton plain, when the noted horſe Recovery, owned by Pool, ran againſt the ſmarteſt horſes that were brought on the ground and beat them with the greateſt eaſe, and with great odds in weight.

Married at Plainfield, Mr. HEZEKIAH SPALDING, a bachelor of a large fortune, aged 68, to the amiable Miſs MARY WILLIAMS, aged 22.

GEORGE-TOWN, September 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Naſhville, to the printers of this paper, dated July 27.

"Major Doughty of the federal army, with a detachment of the troops commanded by General Harmar, is about erecting a fort at the mouth of the Tennaſſee on the Ohio, and is aſſiſted by a number of Chickaſaw warriors. This meaſure will render the navigation of Cumberland river much ſafer; and if another fort was eſtabliſhed on the Tennaſſee, at the mouth of Duck-River, the diſtance not being over ſixty miles from this place, it would be of great advantage to families moving to this country from the ſouthern ſtates, as they could go with their waggons to the mouth of French-broad, and from thence in flats to the mouth of Duck-River in four or five days."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SHOE STRINGS.

IN ancient times when ſtrings in ſhoes were worn,
Your *beaux eſprits* turn'd up their noſe in ſcorn;
And wits of Britain hurl'd the ſhafts of ſatire,
To ridicule the ſhoe-ſtring legiſlator.—
But vanquiſh'd by this brave, this ſhoe-ſtring foe—
And all their tow'ring ſchemes of pride laid low,
Good humour'd grown, they take from us the faſhion,
And ſhoe-ſtrings now adorn the Britiſh nation.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 22.

On Tueſday, the 14th Auguſt, there was a violent hurricane at the Iſland of Tobago, which did great damage; among many other veſſels drove on ſhore, are the brig Olive Branch, Capt. Brown of Portſmouth, and ſloop Diſpatch, Capt. Wyatt, of Boſton—It is feared none of the veſſels will ever be got off.

As we can get nothing deciſive reſpecting peace or war from Great Britain by accounts as late as 26 July—and the intelligence from Spain, from various quarters wears a *pacific* aſpect—we may pretty ſafely conclude that theſe two Nations will not cut each others throats at preſent, for a few acres of moonſhine at Nootka Sound;—this idea is ſtrengthened when we reflect that the ſeaſon is too far advanced for extenſive operations either by ſea or land.

By accounts received by the Lively, from Briſtol, we are informed, that the Grand Federative Meeting of the French nation, was held at Paris on the 16th July, and paſſed off with great eclat. The Right Hon. Charles Fox, accompanied The Duke of Orleans from England to Paris, and was received there with the higheſt marks of honor and reſpect.

The ſubject of elections now engages the attention of the citizens of the United States in various parts of the union. In Pennſylvania their preſent Governor, Thomas Miſflin, Eſq; and the Governor of the weſtern territory, Arthur St. Clair, Eſq. are candidates for the firſt office under their new conſtitution:—Theſe gentlemen are openly, and fairly propoſed to their countrymen, as perſons duly qualified to diſcharge the duties of that high and important ſtation;—they both very juſtly rank high in the eſteem of their fellow citizens—having been diſtinguiſhed patriots in "the times that tried mens ſouls.

Bribery and corruption are ſaid to deſtroy the freedom of elections in Great Britain:—In this country a party ſpirit has frequently the ſame inauſpicious effect. Electors adopt particular political creeds—and make *them* the ſtandard of merit;—this is eaſily perceived by an artful candidate—and to be a democratic, a federaliſt, or a republican in appearance, is a ſubſtitute for every other eſſential requiſite—and thus honeſt, conſiſtent, inflexible Patriots are often neglected—while thoſe who poſſeſs the flimſy arts of accommodation, and "becoming all things to all men," can pretend to no fixed character, inſinuate themſelves into the public favor.—It may be ſafely affirmed that the general intereſt never is promoted by perſons of this deſcription—they conſtantly diſappoint our expectations, and are the cauſe of murmurings againſt the government.

"The Man of pure and ſimple heart
Thro' life diſdains a double part;
He never needs the ſcreen of lies,
His inward boſom to diſguiſe;
Without controul he dares impart,
The honeſt dictates of his heart;
Nor party, nor its frowns he fears,
But in his virtue perſeveres;
Such men, when heav'n would ſave the ſtate—
Ward off th' impending bolts of fate."

There is no freedom without civil government—In a ſtate of nature, or which is nearly the ſame thing, *anarchy*, power alone gives law. This power exiſts for a time in the hands of the majority—when the minority is compleatly cruſhed—the majority turns its power on each other, till the oppreſſion becoming intolerable, the miſerable people ſeek refuge in the arms of a ſingle oppreſſor, always finding the tyranny of a multitude leſs tolerable than that of an individual.

Civil government may be defined the art of controuling and directing human paſſions—every attempt to eradicate thoſe paſſions, is utopian in the extreme, and involves an idea that the plan of creation is imperfect.

At the anniverſary Commencement of Dartmouth College on the 25th ult. the honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws, was conferred on ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Eſquire, Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States of America.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Ship	Montgomery,	Bunyan,	London,	53 days
——	Union,	Whitlock,	Liverpool,	do.
——	William,	Hayes,	ditto,	do.
——	Hope,	Service,	Peterſburgh,	70
——	George,	Hunter,	St. Andero,	42
Brig	Hull-Packet,	Lawrence,	Hull,	do.
——	Lively,	Clark,	Briſtol,	53
Schooner,	Catharine,	Wilſon,	Shelburne,	6

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES,

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12/4 *a* 12/6.
INDENTS 7/1. *a* 7/2.
STATE SECURITIES 8/.

☞ *To be let, from 1ſt November,* THE HOUSE *in which the Editor now lives:—A good ſituation for a Boarding-Houſe—being formerly occupied in that buſineſs.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known, that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making proviſion for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and thoſe iſſued by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of accounts in the ſeveral States, will be receivable only at the Treaſury and by the reſpective Commiſſioners of Loans within the States in which they were reſpectively iſſued. The Certificates iſſued by the Regiſter of the Treaſury, by the Pay-Maſter General and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of the Accounts of the Quarter-Maſter's, Commiſſary's, Hoſpital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Intereſt, and Bills of Old Omiſſion, will be receivable indiſcriminately at the Treaſury and by the Commiſſioners of all the States. The ſituation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater ſecurity of the public againſt impoſitions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the ſame conſideration for the execution of the buſineſs are ſuch, that it will give facility and diſpatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Regiſter of the Treaſury and of the Paymaſter General, and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commiſſioners of the five Departments above mentioned, are made in the firſt inſtance at the Treaſury; and if applications from the Holders of Loan Office Certificates, and Certificates iſſued by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of Accounts in the reſpective States, are made in like manner to the Commiſſioners of Loans within the States in which they were iſſued. Tranſfers can afterwards be made to any Office that the Proprietors of theſe Certificates may deſire.

☞ *The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to inſert this.*

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath, at this time, become peculiarly neceſſary to warn the citizens of the United States againſt a violation of the Treaties made at Hopewell, on the Keowee, on the twenty-eighth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty five; and on the third and tenth days of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, between the United States and the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickaſaw nations of Indians; and to enforce an act, entitled, "an act to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes;" copies of which treaties and act are hereunto annexed: I have therefore thought fit to require, and I do by theſe preſents require all officers of the United States, as well civil as military, and all other citizens and inhabitants thereof, to govern themſelves according to the treaties and act aforeſaid, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Seal of the United States, in the city of New-York, the twenty-ſixth day of Auguſt, in the year of our LORD one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and in the fifteenth year of the ſovereignty and independence of the United States.

(SIGNED.) G. WASHINGTON.

By The Preſident,

(SIGNED.) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

ARTICLES *of a* TREATY *concluded at* Hopewell, *on the* Keowee River, *near* Seneca Old Town, *between* Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, *and* Joſeph Martin, *Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary of the* United States of America, *of the one part, and* Piomingo, Head Warrior and Firſt Miniſter of the Chickaſaw Nation, Mingatuſhka, one of the leading Chiefs, and Latopoia, firſt beloved Man of the ſaid Mation, *Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary of all the* Chickaſaws, *of the other part.*

THE Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, give peace to the Chickaſaw nation, and receive them into the favor and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions:

ARTICLE I.

The commiſſioners Plenipotentiary of the Chickaſaw nation, ſhall reſtore all the priſoners, citizens of the United States, to their entire liberty, if any there be in the Chickaſaw nation. They ſhall alſo reſtore all the negroes, and all other property taken during the late war, from the citizens, if any there be in the Chickaſaw nation, to ſuch perſon, and at ſuch time and place as the Commiſſioners of the United States of America ſhall appoint.

ARTICLE II.

The Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary of the Chickaſaws, do hereby acknowledge the tribes and the towns of the Chickaſaw nation, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other ſovereign whoſoever.

ARTICLE III.

The boundary of the lands hereby allotted to the Chickaſaw nation to live and hunt on, within the limits of the United States of America, is, and ſhall be the following, viz. Beginning on the ridge that divides the waters running into the Cumberland from thoſe running into the Tenneſſee, at a point in a line to be run north-eaſt, which ſhall ſtrike the Tenneſſee, at the mouth of Duck River; thence running weſterly along the ſaid ridge till it ſhall ſtrike the Ohio; thence down the ſouthern banks thereof to the Miſſiſippi; thence down the ſame to the Choctaw line on Natches diſtrict; thence along the ſaid line, or the line of the diſtrict eaſtwardly as far as the Chickaſaws claimed and lived and hunted on the twenty-ninth of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty two; thence the ſaid boundary eaſtwardly, ſhall be the lands allotted to the Choctaws and Cherokees to live and hunt on, and the lands at preſent in the poſſeſſion of the Creeks, ſaving and reſerving for the eſtabliſhment of a trading poſt, a tract or parcel of land to be laid out at the lower poſt of the Muſcle Shoals, at the mouth of Ocochappo, in circle, the diameter of which ſhall be five miles on the river, which poſt, and the lands annexed thereto, ſhall be to the uſe and under the government of the United States of America.

ARTICLE IV.

If any citizen of the United States, or other perſon not being an Indian, ſhall attempt to ſettle on any of the lands hereby allotted to the Chickaſaws to live and hunt on, ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit the protection of the United States of America, and the Chickaſaws may puniſh him or not as they pleaſe.

ARTICLE V.

If any Indian or Indians, or perſons reſiding among them, or who ſhall take refuge in their nation, ſhall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any citizen of the United States of America, or perſon under their protection, the tribe to which ſuch offenders may belong, or the nation, ſhall be bound to deliver him or them up to be puniſhed according to the ordinances of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled; provided that the puniſhment ſhall not be greater than if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed by a citizen on a citizen.

ARTICLE VI.

If any citizen of the United States of America, or perſon under their protection, ſhall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any Indian, ſuch offender or offenders ſhall be puniſhed in the ſame manner as if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed on a citizen of the United States of America; and the puniſhment ſhall be in preſence of ſome of the Chickaſaws, if any will attend at the time and place; and that they may have an opportunity ſo to do, due notice, if practicable, of the time of ſuch intended puniſhment ſhall be ſent to ſome one of the tribes.

ARTICLE VII.

It is underſtood that the puniſhment of the innocent, under the idea of retaliation, is unjuſt, and ſhall not be practiſed on either ſide, except where there is a manifeſt violation of this treaty; and then it ſhall be preceded, firſt by a demand of juſtice, and if refuſed, then by a declaration of hoſtilities.

ARTICLE VIII.

For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or oppreſſions on the part of the Citizens or Indians, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, ſhall have the ſole and excluſive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in ſuch manner as they think proper.

ARTICLE IX.

Until the pleaſure of Congreſs be known, reſpecting the eighth article, all traders, citizens of the United States of America, ſhall have liberty to go to any of the tribes or towns, of the Choctaws, to trade with them, and they ſhall be protected in their perſons and property, and kindly treated.

ARTICLE X.

The ſaid Indians ſhall give notice to the citizens of the United States of America, of any deſigns which they may know or ſuſpect to be formed in any neighboring tribe, or by any perſon whoſoever, againſt the peace, trade or intereſt of the United States of America.

ARTICLE XI.

The hatchet ſhall be forever buried, and the peace given by the United States of America, and friendſhip re-eſtabliſhed between the ſaid States on the one parr, and all the Chickaſaw nation on the other part, ſhall be univerſal; and the contracting parties ſhall uſe their utmoſt endeavors to maintain the peace given as aforeſaid, and friendſhip re-eſtabliſhed.

IN WITNESS of all, and every thing herein determined, between the ſaid States and all the Chickaſaws, We, the underwritten Commiſſioners, by virtue of our full powers, have ſigned this Definitive Treaty, and have cauſed our Seals to be hereunto affixed.

DONE at Hopewell, on the Keowee, this tenth Day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſix.

(SIGNED) BENJAMIN HAWKINS,
ANDREW PICKENS,
JOSEPH MARTIN.
PIOMINGO,
MINGATUSHKA,
LATOPOIA.

(WITNESS) WILLIAM BLOUNT,
WILLIAM HAZRARD,
SAMUEL TAYLOR.

JAMES CORE, Sworn Intrepreter.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XX.—CONCLUDED.

Faible enfant, qui de Guiſe adorait les caprices
Et dont on ignorait les vértus et les vices.

LA SAGUE took the road to Bearn, charged with letters and commiſſions for the King of Navarre, from the Conſtable, the Admiral and their adherents. At Etampes, he was arreſted and all his papers ſeized, and brought to court, by order of the Queen and the Guiſes. La Sague, interrogated on the rack, confeſſed, that the deſign of the Prince of Condé, to which the King of Navarre was privy and conſenting, was to march from Bearn, under pretext of repairing to court, and to make himſelf maſter in his courſe, of the principal cities of the kingdom, to take poſſeſſion of Paris by means of the Conſtable, and Marſhall Montmorencie his ſon, who had the government of it; to cauſe, in the next place to revolt, Picardy, by the intrigues of Senarpont and Bouchavannes; Brittany, by thoſe of the duke D'Eſtampes, who, as governor had a powerful party there, He declared that the Prince was in courſe to come to court, at the head of all the forces of the Hugonots; oblige the States General to diſmiſs from the Miniſtry, the Queen-mother and the Guiſes, to declare that the King cannot be of age, till twenty-two years old, and finally to give him for tutors and regents of the kingdom, the Conſtable, the Prince de Condé and the King of Navarre. La Sague added, that by moiſtening with water, the covering of the letters of the Vidame de Chartres, they would ſee, in writing, all that he had revealed. The Plan of the enemies of the Princes of Lorrain, was indeed found upon tryal, written, upon the cover of the letters of the Vidame de Chartres, in the proper hand of Flemin D'Ardoy, ſecretary of the Conſtable. This revelation of the ſecret by La Sague, put the court upon a thouſand manœuvres, to ſtrengthen their party in the Provinces, but ſtill they continued to diſſemble their deſigns of vengeance: The Proteſtants ſomewhat encouraged on one hand by hopes, and ſtill tormented with perſecutions on the other, broke out in arms in ſeveral places: But the Prince de Condé, whoſe anxiety muſt have been very great for his preſent ſafety, if his ambition was not as inſatiable, and his natural inquietude as troubleſome as is repreſented, made an attempt to ſeize upon Lyons as a ſtrong hold, and an aſylum for himſelf and a place of arms for his party; but he miſcarried, and many of his partizans, the poor Hugonots, were executed.

As ſoon as the King was informed of this enterprize, he reſolved not to give the diſcontented leiſure to form new ones. He left Fontainbleau, accompanied with a thouſand lances, and two regiments of old infantry, lately returned from Piedmont and Scotland. He took the road to Orleans, preſſing the deputies of the Provinces, to repair to that city

The French nation is divided into three orders, or ſtates, the Clergy, the Nobility, and the People. Theſe three orders are diſtributed into thirty diſtricts or juriſdictions, called Bailliages or Senechalſies. When an aſſembly of the States General is to be held, they reſort to the capital of their reſpective Provinces, where they elect each one ſeparately a deputy, who aſſiſts, in the name of his order, at the general aſſembly, and who enters into all the deliberations relative to the particular intereſts of each one of the three orders, and to the general good of the ſtate. Each Bailliage furniſhes three deputies, the firſt for the Clergy, the ſecond for the Nobility, and the third for the People, under the name, which in France was then conſidered as more honourable, of the third eſtate. All theſe deputies aſſembled in preſence of the King, of the Princes of the blood, and of the officers of the crown, form the Body of the States General, and act in the name of the nation, whoſe power and authority they repreſent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

July 13, 1790.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, to the firſt day of October next inclusive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty firſt day of December* 1791, *both days inclusive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.*

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Penſylvania, and Fort Pitt and at Fort Pitt,

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabiſh, to the Miami Village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf betwixt Le Beuf and and Preſq'Iſle, at Preſq'Iſle, and betwixt Preſq' Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the rout from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively

At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tenneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt, } *per.* 100 *rations,*
Two quarts of vinegar, } *per.* 100 *rations,*
Two pounds of ſoap, } *per.* 100 *rations,*
One pound of Candles, } *per.* 100 *rations,*

The propoſals muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration. No credit is required.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an abſent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the ſaid chief juſtice by a creditor of the ſaid Lewis M'Donald, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of the ſaid State, entitled, "An act for relief againſt abſconding and abſent debtors," paſſed the 4th April, 1786; he, the ſaid chief juſtice, has directed all the ſaid Lewis M'Donalds eſtate, within this State, to be ſeized, and that unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the ſame will be ſold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w. 1y.)

TO BE LET,

On very low terms—and entered upon immediately, until the firſt of May next.

THAT elegant new TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the Bowery-Lane, formerly occupied by ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, deceaſed; it has ſeven Fire Places with a good Cellar under the whole Houſe—a convenient out-Houſe in the rear, with a Coach-Houſe, and Stables; for further particulars enquire of MANGLE MINTHORN.

(2 w. t. f.) *Corporation Dock.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Propoſals for printing this paper ſtipulated, that it ſhould "*be publiſhed at the ſeat of the Federal government*:"—Purſuant to this engagement, "THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES" will, from the beginning of NOVEMBER next, be publiſhed at PHILADELPHIA.

The Subſcribers, who may pleaſe to continue their patronage of the Publication, will be ſupplied from Philadelphia as ſoon as poſſible after it is out of the preſs, on the preſent terms.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day, by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under ſuch regulations, as the Preſident of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

(The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two Months.)

The Mail Diligence,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, *Ten* minutes after *Eight* o'clock every morning except Sunday.

Stage Office, City Tavern,
Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

☞ *Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon may be had of the Editor.———Price* 1/7.

☞ *A large impreſſion of this paper having been ſtruck off from the commencement of the ſecond vol. April* 14.—*Thoſe who incline to become ſubſcribers from that period, may be furniſhed with the numbers compleat.*